

Hawaiian Gazette

VOL XXXII. NO. 98.

HONOLULU, H. I.: TUESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1897.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 1922.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED: TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

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JAPAN'S POSITION

Avoids Unfriendly Attitude To- ward United States.

NEW YORK SUN SO ANNOUNCES

Nicaragua Project Cited, England's
Bimetallists Do Not
Agree.

NEW YORK, November 21.—The
New York Sun will announce edito-
rially tomorrow, on what it claims

is conclusive authority, that Japan

has given ample evidence to this Gov-
ernment that it has no designs on

the Nicaragua canal. An interview

between Toru Hoshi, while Minister

of Japan at Washington, with Mr.

Rodriguez, representative of the

Greater Republic of Central America,

plainly showed the determination of

Japan to maintain cordial relations

with the United States and to reject

any overtures, the acceptance of which

might tend to place her in an unfriendly

attitude toward this country.

The Sun editorially gives details of

the meeting of these Ministers. Min-

ister Rodriguez, it says, proposed that

Japan should guarantee to Nicaragua

sovereignty over the canal as well as

its neutrality when open to commerce.

This proposal was referred to the

Tokyo Government, which rejected the

special guarantee offer, but said it had

no objection to joining other maritime

nations having relations with Nicara-

qua in "all reasonable and proper

measures for the preservation of the

neutrality of the canal."

"If this" says the Sun, "had been

the only message received at the time

from Tokyo it might have been in-

ferrered that Japan was willing to com-

bine with England and other Euro-

pean nations in a joint guarantee of

the neutrality of the canal, instead

of deferring to the known wish of

the United States that the waterway

should be under the special and sole

guarantee of this country. As a mat-

ter of fact, however, simultaneously

with the dispatch of instructions con-

cerning the reply to be made to Ro-

driguez, Hoshi was directed to com-

municate with our Secretary of State

for the purpose of ascertaining whether

participation in such a general guar-

antee would be agreeable to the Gov-

ernment of the United States. This

Hoshi immediately did, explicitly and

frankly.

There the matter rests, Rodriguez

having gone home, and meanwhile

even the commercial treaty projected

between Japan and the Greater Repub-

lic of Central American remains incom-

pleted. For purely commercial reasons

Japan, not unnaturally, desires to ob-

tain such a treaty, but she has con-

vinced our State Department that she

has no intention of participating in

any undertaking even remotely or in-

directly hostile to the interests of the

United States in Nicaragua or else-

where."

BRYAN KICKS THE PIGSKIN.

The Democratic Leader's First Appear-

ance on the Gridiron.

COLUMBIA (Mo.), November 23.—William J. Bryan appeared in Colum-

bia today in an entirely new role. Mr.

Bryan participated in his first game of

football. Clad in a striped old gold

and black sweater, the erstwhile Pre-

idential candidate appeared on the

athletic field of the Missouri Uni-

versity and took part in the game. It

was a practice game between the

varsity and alumni teams, and Mr.

Bryan had been persuaded to go to

the field by the college boys. Once

on the field it was suggested that the

distinguished guest take part in the

game.

DISCRIMINATING CLAUSE.

It WILL Probably Soon Cut Into the

Courts

WASHINGTON. November 22.—It is

not improbable that the questions in-

volved in discriminating section 22 of

the new tariff act will be brought to

the courts for final determination.

Information has reached the Treas-

ury Department that during the pen-

dency of the question before the At-

torney-General the Collectors at a

number of ports assessed the 10 per
cent. discriminating duty on transit
goods from Canada under Consular
seal as well as upon goods produced
in Canada. One of these invoices, it is
understood, was for a considerable
quantity of china which arrived at
Sault Ste Marie, Mich., from Dresden
under Consular seal.

An appeal in this case, it is said,
already has been taken to the Board
of General Appraisers at New York.
This Board, under the law, is not
bound by the opinions of the Attorney-
General or those of the Secretary of
the Treasury, the courts alone having
authority to review its findings. In
case of a decision by the Board assessing
the discriminating duty it is almost
certain that the importers will take an
appeal, but should they fail to do so it is
not likely that the Government would
take such action. The question, therefore,
whether the case will go to the courts depends upon the
decision of the Board of General Appraiser.

ASKS APPROPRIATIONS.

Secretary Bliss Tenders His Annual
Report.

WASHINGTON, November 18.—Secretary
of the Interior Bliss, in his annual
report, made public tonight, submits
estimates aggregating \$1

MR. JOS. MARSDEN

Sound Talk By the Commissioner
of Agriculture.

ANNEXATION SURE IN FEBRUARY

Friends of the Measure—The
Senate—Mining—Royalty and
Coffee in an Interview.

Jos. Marsden returned from the States and Canada by the "Rio," and of course was at the theater Saturday night and is at home again at the Pacific Club and his office in the Judiciary building. Mr. Marsden has been away three months on a purely pleasure trip and reports that he has had a fine time. Going over he landed at Vancouver in September and found the place topsy-turvy with Klondike excitement. Everyone seemed touched with the gold fever. Scores were leaving and hundreds were preparing to make the start in the spring. The Honolulu man had flung at him all sorts of sure thing prospects for consideration from a few shillings up, but did not care to invest at that time.

It was over the Canadian Pacific that the official journeyed to the Atlantic coast. He says the scenery on this line of railway surpasses all promises and is grand and imposing and novel quite beyond belief. Mr. Marsden visited several eastern centers, but left Washington out this time. He met Minister Hatch on the Coast and knew there was no one at the National capital, Congress being in vacation.

Mr. Marsden feels confident that Annexation will be accomplished by February. He learned that it was the intention of those who will handle the treaty in the Senate to present it at once. (Congress convenes today). There will be very determined opposition in the upper branch on the part of those who for one reason or another are against Annexation. The tactics of the enemies of the measure or policy will delay a vote for several weeks, but all are agreed that the necessary two-thirds in favor will be on hand when the final roll call is had. Mr. Marsden talked Annexation all along the route. It was his experience and observation that all who had given the question any consideration were in favor of the treaty. Others when informed readily became converts. The commissioner explained that of course it might not be a good idea for the United States to construct Islands in the Pacific, but so long as they existed and were practically American they should have the stars and stripes at the masthead.

Prof. Koebel is now in California and up and down the coast and into the back country gathering insects to devour the army worm that eats young grass and cane here. Prof. Koebel will return to the Islands, the latter part of this month. In Denver, Mr. Marsden met W. H. English, formerly of Honolulu. Mr. English is now, with Dr. Wolters, interested in a fine gold mining property in Colorado and says the prospects are that all concerned will become immensely wealthy. Here again the Hawaiian official had numberless opportunities to engage in mining ventures. He says in Colorado they talk mines and mining just as the people here do plantation business. At many places, Mr. Marsden was interviewed by newspaper reporters. The following from him appeared in the Denver Times, a daily paper of wide circulation and great influence:

"J. Marsden, commissioner of agriculture of the Hawaiian Islands, is a guest at the Brown Palace hotel with Bruce Cartwright, a prominent business man of Honolulu and the representative of several large insurance companies, on a trip through this country."

"Mr. Marsden is simply traveling for pleasure, but holds one of the most important Government positions in the Islands and has been prominently connected with the annexation movement that has sprung up within the last few years. Both gentlemen are most genial in manner and of pleasing address, and talked most entertainingly of the Islands and their Government. Mr. Marsden, from his official position, has had a better opportunity than anyone else to judge of the resources of the country and the opportunity for investment it offers."

"The general opinion in Hawaii," said Mr. Marsden, "is that the change of Government was for the better and the feeling for annexation is still very strong, especially among the foreigners. We might have gotten along under the old form of Government if it had been stable, but the feeling of dissatisfaction with the Queen was too great. I met the Princess Kaiulani, the heiress apparent to the throne on my way East. She is on her way to the Islands, but I do not know whether she has any hope of restoration or not. She may cherish such a hope, as she is very well liked by the Hawaiian people. She is a most charming girl, refined, well educated and would have made a much better Queen than her aunt, Liliokalani. The ex-Queen was very arbitrary and tried to carry things with too high a hand. The people of Hawaii have granted her a nice pension, but they will not do this for the Queen on account of the manner in which she has sought annexation with the United States for so long."

"The annexation question is the one that is principally agitating the people of the Islands. I was one of the five

commissioners who went to negotiate the annexation treaty five years ago, which President Cleveland withdrew. We thought then that we were sure of success, but were disappointed. However, there is every prospect that it will go through this fall, as Senator Morgan and other Americans have been there and have come back all the more favorably disposed toward annexation.

"Our Islands can easily support 500,000 people, and the present population is but 110,000. The Islands offer an excellent opportunity for investment to people of small capital and there is plenty of money to be made in the business of raising coffee. The finest coffee in the world is raised in Hawaii, and it is in demand all over the world. The climate is the most healthful known, and offers every inducement to the invalid to come there. The coffee we raise is known as Kona coffee, and we can't raise enough of it to supply the demand. It is as good as the finest Mocha, and the product

though they cannot, of course, leave the Islands. The Islands are constantly swept by breezes from the Pacific ocean, called the trade winds.

"The people there are different from most people in warm climates, being of an energetic nature. Our athletes take many prizes in the colleges in the United States. The sea bathing is most delightful, and if the people on the Pacific coast only knew that a place with such advantages was only within a seven days' ride they would come over there more frequently. Robert Louis Stevenson used to come up to Honolulu to recuperate, and I was well acquainted with him."

"Mr. Marsden said that Honolulu was the prettiest city in the new world, and said that in all his travels through the principal countries of the far east he had seen none that compared with it."



JOS. MARSDEN.
(Photo by Williams).

is increasing every year. The entire product is bought up at once, and sold to consumers.

"Last year 200 tons of coffee were shipped and next year the product will be doubled. The principal industry of the Islands is, of course, raising sugar, but the coffee lands are entirely separate from the sugar lands. The Government offers a good inducement to settlers to come and take up land. The Government does not give land away, but sells it for from \$8 to \$10 an acre and gives 20 years' time to pay for it in. The amount which any one man can get is limited, so that speculators cannot get hold of it, and so it only goes to actual settlers who intend to do some work on it. The idea is to keep the land in the hands of those only who intend to work it, so that enterprise may not be paralyzed. Twenty acres of coffee land carefully cultivated will in five years yield a man an income of from \$2,500 to \$4,000 a year, and a man with a capital of from \$5,000 to \$8,000 can easily get along. This amount is enough to take up fifty acres of land, and sometimes a man can get along with less money. He can do this if he has not a family. While he is waiting for his coffee trees to mature he must raise, of course, all he needs on his own land. Coffee needs careful attention to successfully raise



WRAY TAYLOR.
(Photo by Williams).

it, but after the first five years it yields an annual crop. If a man has children they could be of great assistance to him in cultivating the coffee.

"All kinds of vegetables and fruit can be raised on coffee land, and also all kinds of berries, oranges, limes, lemons, corn, etc. Labor in the Hawaiian Islands consists principally of Chinese, Japanese and Portuguese, and the average wages is \$15 a month. The labor is, of course, not as good as white labor, but nevertheless it answers the purpose. Education for children is compulsory, and they are obliged to go to school by law. Schools are established as fast as the district grows up. A man can practically live off his own land, as everything is raised there except beef and tea. There would be a good opportunity for fruit raising in the Islands, if there were only a market where such products could be disposed of. If the seaboard on the Pacific coast were only populated as the Atlantic coast is we could successfully compete with Mexico and California in fruit raising. We only raise enough to supply ourselves, but we could supply fifty times as many people as we have now if necessary. In Hawaii no one need pay a cent for food hardly, as he can raise all he can consume. The climate is not as it is in the United States, where, six months in the year, you cannot raise anything. The thermometer never goes above 85 and the climate is tropical, and the same all the year round. In the windward Islands, where a great many of the coffee plantations are, Europeans thrive. The climate of Hawaii is especially good for pulmonary troubles, and people who are brought there in such shape that they cannot walk recover and become well and strong, al-

though space was secured by a few intimate friends of the deceased. The funeral services were conducted by the Rev. D. P. Birne, pastor of Central Union Church. The pall-bearers were Frank Davey, William Lowrie, E. P. Sullivan, P. F. Ryan, William McLain and Al. Moore.

Deputy Marshal Hitchcock held a coroner's inquest in the afternoon and nothing further than what has already been published was developed. The jury returned a verdict "that the deceased came to his death by poison taken with suicidal intent while despondent and sick." The only witnesses were Dr. N. B. Emerson and Mr. Ryan.

FOR KAIULANI.

Princess Was Scrutinized By the
National Band.

There was a concert, reception and dancing party at Ainahau, Waikiki, last evening. A large number of city people were entertained by the Princess Kaiulani. The National band rendered the following serenade program:

PART I.

March—Kaiulani.....J. S. Libornio
Overture—Little Gem.....J. J. Masten
Waltz—Silver Brooklet.....T. V. Short
Polka—Carrie.....F. H. Losey
Cornet solo by S. K. Kamakala.
Songs.....Hawaiian Airs

PART II.

Fantasia—Italia.....J. J. Masten
Duet—Baritone and Cornet, by J. Ka-
ual and S. K. Kamakala.
Redowa—Primrose.....J. J. Masten
March—Cock of the Walk.....J. J. Masten
March—Old Glory.....J. J. Masten
March—Genesta.....J. J. Masten
Hawaii Ponoi.

IS A MODEL TOWN**New Plan for a Tenement
House Business.**

Thirty-eight Cottages All Occupied.
Artesian Water—Affords a
Study in Sociology.

Mr. Frank Hustace, the well known kamaaina and business man, is not a student of any branch of the sociological problem, so far as he knows or will say. But he owns more tenement houses than any other citizen of Hawaii and gets along very nicely with all his people. They pay their rent promptly. Of complaint there is scarcely any. The occupants of the cottages seem to feel that they have homes of their own. At least they take an uncommon interest in the houses and the grounds.

The rental property which has excited a good deal of interest and comment for nearly year past, is located on South street and Hustace avenue, the latter thoroughfare leading to Cyclo-mere park. At one time the land belonged to Frank Hustace and Mr. Robertson. The latter sold out to the former. Mr. Hustace was several times, more particularly within a few months, offered a handsome price for it by his holding, but refuses to part with it.

There are at present 38 cottages, all of which are occupied. "If we get annexation," said Mr. Hustace yesterday, "I will build 10 more cottages on South street. They will be of a high class, better than several of the principal ones I own already." This is quite an annexation straw in its way.

This Mr. Hustace is of the transfer company of Hustace & Company. The stables and yards of the company are on the estate at South and the avenue.

One of the controlling ideas at the time the cottages were built, was that they would be rented by employees of the company, who would like to be near their work. Of course some of the men have permanent homes in town. These were not expected to move. It was a surprise to Mr. Hustace that when the first dozen of houses were ready for use, not more than three or four of the company's men cared to take them.

The ladies who conduct the Free Kindergarten Association had yesterday forenoon a business meeting, in which affairs of moment.

There was cordial greeting for the President, Mrs. Hyde, who has just returned from Japan and who brought pleasing news of the progress of kindergartens in that country. At one place she met Mrs. Imanishi, formerly Miss Ozawa of local kindergartens.

Satisfactory reports were received from all the committees and officers. One renewal pledge of \$300 for the ensuing year was received.

There was a talk over Thanksgiving jubilee by the little ones. The Chinese kindergarten entertain Miss Stetson's mission school; the Japanese Palama, Moanalua; Portuguese the Free Foreign Kindergarten. Many of the parents were present and were much struck with the conduct of the youngsters. The kindergarten attendance is increasing everywhere, excepting in the Hawaiian and Palama departments.

Following are resignations and successions: Mrs. R. P. Myers, building and grounds committee—Mrs. E. Wells Peterson; Mrs. Frear, publication committee—Miss Caroline Snow; Mrs. T. R. Walker, vice president—Mrs. W. G. Irwin. Each resignation was accepted with regret.

A new salary schedule was adopted. It gives an increase in pay to teachers who have been in the service more than two years.

Mrs. J. B. Atherton will soon return from the States to again look after Ewa kindergarten, which has been doing very nicely. The Ewa tots had a children's party Thanksgiving and the little ones did their own cooking.

The Free Kindergarten Association now has a sanitary inspector. Mrs. U. Thompson, the trained nurse at Kamehameha has the position and up to date has done excellent work with a fine showing of results. Money has been voted for expenses and two mornings each week Mrs. Thompson will visit each kindergarten and will look after the children who complain of their vaccination wounds and minor troubles. It is believed that this work will have a good effect with the fathers and mothers of the children. At Palama a bath is to be provided and there Mrs. Thompson will address the mothers on household hygiene, home sanitation, care of children and food and clothing.

HOW TO PREVENT PNEUMONIA.

At this time of the year a cold is very easily contracted, and if left to run its course without the aid of some la grippe, we have never yet learned reliable cough medicine liable to result in that dread disease, pneumonia. We know of no better remedy to cure a cold or cold than Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. We have used it quite extensively and it has always given entire satisfaction—Olagah, Ind. Tex. Chlef.

Some of the students around town and of course any number of the business men are watching closely this new tenement district, because there is no other like it. They believe Mr. Hustace will be satisfied, but are free with comment of varied character. Some think the houses are too good, the rent too cheap, the water too expensive. Water is free to all. The new little village is getting to be one of the sights of the town.

FUNERAL HELD.

Remains of Charles Thierbach
Placed In Nuuanu.

The funeral of Chas. Thierbach, the unfortunate young photographer who committed suicide on Thursday, took place yesterday morning from H. H. Williams' undertaking parlors, on Fort street. A number of friends followed the body to Nuuanu cemetery where

The recent "hard times" have made people cut off expenses.

This has encouraged the invasion of "cheap" baking powder—baking powder which sells for a small price, but which either does not do the work, or is bad for the insides, or both.

Honest baking powder cannot be made to sell for 25 or 30c. a pound. There are a few honest baking powders at higher prices. Of these Schilling's Best is the right one, partly because it goes farthest.

EXHIBITION! Holiday Season
1897.

A Sale Exhibition of OIL and WATER COLOR PAINTINGS, by D. HOWARD HITCHCOCK, will open on

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 8TH.

At the Art Rooms of the

PACIFIC HARDWARE CO., LTD.

Fifty Art Gems of Island Scenery at prices within the reach of all. These works represent the latest and best efforts of Hawaii's favorite artist.

A new invoice of PICTURE MOULDING just to hand.

Etchings, Photogravures, Aquographs!

Henshaw's Platinotypes! Iridium Photographs!

WATER COLORS

By Mrs. Kelley and Miss Parke.

Hand-Painted China.

By Miss Nolte and Miss Towne.

The Very Newest Fads in LAMPS and SHADES to arrive by the Australia.

Holiday Goods!

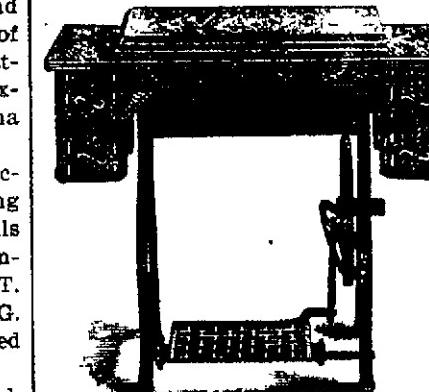
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the two Best Makes, viz:

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HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, FERTILIZERS,
NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,
HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH,
FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC.

Special Manures Manufactured to Order.

The manures manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely from clean bone treated with acid, Dry Blood and Flesh, Potash and Magnesia Salts.

No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis.

One ton or one thousand tons are almost exactly alike, and for excellent mechanical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market.

The superiority of Pure Bone over any other Phosphatic Material

AFTER THE CABLE

Report Has It That British Company Seeks Recommendation.

SENATOR WHITE TALKS AGAIN

Spain Has Granted Cuba Autonomy; Cubans Say Independence or Death.

NEW YORK, November 26.—The Washington correspondent of the Herald is authority for the following:

The desire of the British Government is that the United States shall authorize a British company to land a cable on one of the Hawaiian Islands, this cable going to Canada and Australia. Such authorization is opposed by the French Government, on the ground that the laying of a cable with British capital would place Great Britain in control of a telegraph system reaching around the entire world, and in the event of a war, before a message could be transmitted the British Government's consent would have to be obtained.

In case Great Britain were engaged in hostilities, a diplomat pointed out, it would be practically impossible for France to send a message over any cable which did not pass through British territory, except that which connects France and Cape Cod, Mass.

M. Patenotre has made a representation of the subject to Secretary Sherman, who said he did not think it would make much difference. This Government could use it, if it desired, and in case of necessity an opposition line could be established.

The French officials, however, point out that in case of a war involving the United States, the government would find itself handicapped, if the cable were under British control.

Information has been received here that agents of the British company interested in the cable enterprise, and the Consul General of Great Britain in Honolulu, are making a determined effort to secure a recommendation from the Dole authorities to the United States that the British company be allowed to land a cable. Mr. Sewall, the diplomatic representative of this Government to Hawaii, is wholly opposed to the granting of such permission, on the ground that such action would be prejudicial to the interests of his Government. It is impossible for the Dole authorities to give permission to lay a cable, on account of the reciprocity treaty between Hawaii and the United States.

HAWAIIAN CABLE COMING?

New York Company Expects to Begin Work Soon.

NEW YORK November 24.—A meeting of the Pacific Cable Company of New York was held today at the offices of the Central and South American Telegraph Company in this city. The following board of directors was elected: J. P. Morgan, Edmund I. Baylies, J. Kennedy Tod, Rear Admiral John Irwin, United States Navy and James A. Scrimser. James A. Scrimser was elected vice president and acting treasurer.

The company announces that its proposed cable will connect San Francisco with the Hawaiian Islands near Honolulu. Extensions from the Hawaiian Islands will be made to Japan and Australia. It is further announced by the company that the surveys for the cable between the coast of California and the Hawaiian Islands are highly satisfactory and that arrangements are being made for the establishment of that section within 18 months.

Deep sea surveys in the southwestern Pacific show a remarkably even bottom much more favorable than the older chart indicated, many supposed shoals having been expunged from the admiralty charts.

The Pacific Cable Company will be independent of the Mexican Telegraph Company, the Central and South American Telegraph Company and the Western Telegraph Company in its organization, but it is stated that these organizations will have close business relations with it.

It will require over 9,000 miles of cable to connect the United States with the Hawaiian Islands, Japan, China and Australia.

AUTONOMY DECREED.

Spain Decides Upon Reforms For The Cubans.

MADRID, November 27.—The Official Gazette publishes this (Saturday) morning the royal decree, granting autonomy to Cuba and Porto Rico, thus removing the anxiety that had begun to be expressed on all sides as the result of the Government's reticence and unexplained delay.

Article 1 explains the principles of the future Governments of the two islands.

Article 2 decrees that the Government of each island shall be composed of

an Insular Parliament, divided into two chambers, while a Governor General, representing the home Government, shall exercise in its name the supreme authority.

Article 3 declares that the faculty of making laws of colonial affairs rests with the Insular Chambers and the Governor General.

Article 4 directs that the Insular representation shall be composed of two corporations with equal power, a Chamber of Representatives and a Council of Administration.

Article 5 provides that the Council of Administration shall consist of 35 members, of whom 18 shall be elected and 17 nominated by the home Government.

Article 6 provides that the members of the Council of Administration must be Spaniards over 35 years of age, who were born on the island and who have resided there continuously for four years. It specifies numerous officials such as senators, presidents of courts and of chambers of commerce and the other bodies as eligible to election to the Council.

Articles 7 to 14, inclusive, deal with nominations and the conditions of election to Councils.

Article 15 empowers the throne or the Governor General to convocate, suspend or dissolve the chambers, with an obligation to re-assemble them within three months.

Marshal Blanco has cabled to the Cabinet an assurance that he will be the arbitrator in connection with the customs tariff and that the interests of the peninsula shall not suffer thereby.

An excellent effect has been produced in political circles by the publication this morning in the Official Gazette of the two decrees extending to the Antilles the universal suffrage law of 1890, and applying also the laws inscribed in the first chapter of the Spanish constitution, with a guarantee of the application of the general laws.

SENATOR WHITE AGAIN.

Reiterates His Statements on Hawaiian Annexation.

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"Personally I antagonize the program. The Islands are useless for defensive purposes, useless from an economic view, will contribute nothing to national morals or wealth, and will add an undesirable element to an already sufficiently burdened population. The Islanders are hostile to the treaty and annexation involves a disregard of their rights. We are offered a buckancer title only."

"The cry that the sugar trust opposes annexation is answered by the fact that about every sugar and other trust supporter who has a vote on the subject advocates annexation. The scheme is contrary to wisely established precedents and teachings of our fathers, who owned no Hawaiian plantations, and who are opposed to a policy that must eventuate in immense naval and army expenditures and consequent onerous taxation."

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TO COERCE CHINA.

Prince Henry of Prussia To Command Forces.

BERLIN, November 24.—The appointments of Admiral von Diederich, to command the combined German squadrons in Chinese waters, and of Prince Henry of Prussia, to assume command of the second German squadron on the coast of China, consisting of the Kaiserin Augusta, the Deutschland and the Gefion, which three vessels will probably start for Kiao-chau bay about December 10th next, are officially confirmed.

Article 1 explains the principles of the future Governments of the two islands.

Article 2 decrees that the Government of each island shall be composed of

an Insular Parliament, divided into two chambers, while a Governor General, representing the home Government, shall exercise in its name the supreme authority.

Article 3 declares that the faculty of making laws of colonial affairs rests with the Insular Chambers and the Governor General.

Article 4 directs that the Insular representation shall be composed of two corporations with equal power, a Chamber of Representatives and a Council of Administration.

Article 5 provides that the Council of Administration shall consist of 35 members, of whom 18 shall be elected and 17 nominated by the home Government.

Article 6 provides that the members of the Council of Administration must be Spaniards over 35 years of age, who were born on the island and who have resided there continuously for four years. It specifies numerous officials such as senators, presidents of courts and of chambers of commerce and the other bodies as eligible to election to the Council.

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Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

TUESDAY..... DECEMBER 7, 1897

ANNEXATION PROSPECTS.

The statement of the N. Y. Herald, that the two thirds vote in the Senate on the ratification of the treaty is secured, is not wholly confirmed. But advices are that the opposition to the treaty seems to gain no strength, and even those hostile to it admit that ratification is within sight. The N. Y. Evening Post publishes a statement from its Washington correspondent that "the treaty for the annexation of Hawaii seems likely to secure the necessary two-thirds vote for ratification," and it says a majority vote will secure the same result, on joint resolution. As this statement is made by our bitterest enemy in America, it is worthy of consideration.

Senator White of California, also in a telegram to the N. Y. Herald says: "I am confident that less than two-thirds of the Senators really favor the Hawaiian treaty. This does not mean that it may not be ratified. There ought to be no politics involved, but the indications are that the Republicans will be forced to support the measure."

While the papers, generally, do not discuss the Hawaiian question at great length, the receipt of Mr. Thurston's hand book is acknowledged by many of them, and more or less comment is made on the contents. What is of the most importance to us, is the intimation contained in the opposition papers, to this effect: "We do not want Hawaii, but as there seems to be a general disposition to take her, and it is against the spirit of our people to refuse anything that is offered, we may as well stop quarrelling about it and be done with the matter. We see, also, that we must now give up all claim to her, or enforce our idea of control."

The only argument which has any force with many persons, including some Senators is, that the control of these Islands is after all, impracticable, without absolute annexation. These men are unwilling to give up the policy of America for 60 years, regarding control, but they have been disposed to think that time would indicate some way of doing it, without annexation. There are pretty strong indications that they see that it must be annexation or nothing.

There are also indications that the Silver men may use the Hawaiian matter for a deal with President McKinley.

No doubt some of the Senators who are opposed to the treaty will propose the occupation of Pearl Harbor only, which will, they claim, be a sufficient dominance of the United States here, but it is doubtful if Congress will be satisfied with any half way measures.

TROUBLE ABOUT FASHIONS.

One of the London papers says that the radicals in the fashions for dress have made great efforts to inspire the Prince of Wales with dislike for the plug hat, but he has finally concluded not to change the fashion, and is most emphatic about it. On the other hand, the radicals in the fashions of Chinese dress, have petitioned the Emperor for years to issue a decree forbidding the growth of pig tails. The Emperor being a Tartar, declines to issue the decree. The apostles of the plug hat, and the apostles of the pig tail embrace directly and indirectly, a very considerable share of the people of the globe. The spirit of reform is wanting in both nations. The use of the bicycle is also modifying the ideas and manners of the members of Parliament. Instead of

the plug hat and the regulation coat, some of the members who are using the wheel, now appear in soft hats and bicycle suits. Is the next Parliament of Fashions for the world to become active in national conciliation?

If the British and the Chinese would make the mutual exchange of the plug hat and the pig tail for several years, it might do more to create a harmony of races, than an exchange of goods and merchandise.

SERIOUS VIEWS ABOUT THE SUGAR INDUSTRY.

"No juggling with figures can conceal the fact that the world is overproducing sugar now and it would be the extreme of folly for us to undertake to increase the surplus above the world's consumption, which will be increased of necessity by Cuba after the cessation of war, because there is little else that Cuba can produce. When an article is selling at less than cost, it cannot be profitable for us to go into it, although the United States Treasury may make it profitable to certain individuals." (N. Y. Journal of Commerce).

Secretary of Agriculture Wilson has lately stated that "within 10 years the United States will be exporting sugar."

These are rather pessimistic views and are not very pleasant reading, for The Journal of Commerce is the most conservative financial journal in the States, and has the largest circulation among the merchants of the Eastern States. Professor Wilson is an enthusiast on the sugar beet culture, and is using all the facilities of his department to encourage it. Instead of allowing the farmers to experiment with it, in a vague, unsystematic way, he has directed the Experimental Stations to apply all means in their power to obtain success. He may be greatly mistaken in his opinion that the States will be exporting sugar within 10 years. It appears to be the views of an enthusiast. He must see that there will be an awful break somewhere. If America adds 2,000,000 tons to the sugar supply now overproduced, it will tend to revolutionize agriculture in the States. This large product must be "protected" and the grain farmers, if prices decline after a while, as they will, will ask for "protection" also. Senator Cannon has already opened the attack.

But, whatever the course of events may be, we are served with full notice of the dangerous situation of the sugar interests. A shock of legislative lightning struck these Islands in 1890. The air is close and breeds storms. On the other hand, the situation in the States indicates that with annexation, prosperity may continue for several years. The sugar beet interest will insist on protection. The revenue from the duty on sugar will be needed.

The dark cloud is the Cuban situation. If the Federal Government undertakes in any way to Americanize Cuba, it will be done by fostering her sugar trade. It cannot arrange for any trade of magnitude between the two places, without encouraging the sugar trade of Cuba. How that can be done without apparently injuring the sugar beet trade it is not easy to see. But the "unexpected" has much to do with American politics and that is liable to happen at any time.

VALUABLE REFERENCE BOOKS.

There are several valuable books in the Honolulu Library which all persons, especially those interested in the mastery of the earth by man, should know about. These are Spon's "Encyclopedia of the industries, art, manufacturing and commercial products." There are five volumes of this series. In addition to which there are five series of "work shop recipes for manufacturers, mechanics and scientific amateurs." Nearly all of the processes of manufacture of every kind and description are clearly explained in these books. Take for instance the subject of per-

fumery. Every known process of preparing or securing the odors from flowers is given. Every one contemplating the establishment of any industry on these Islands, and who is without previous experience, should consult these books. The teachers in the schools should inform the children of the upper classes, that if they desire to know how products are prepared, they can readily get the information from these books.

It has been our experience for many years, that men of an inventive turn of mind and men desiring to establish a new business, have often wasted years of time and large sums of money in making inventions or building up a manufacturing business, because of their ignorance of what had already been tried before by other men without success. Those men did not know of the existence of books, which were full of information of the kind they needed. It happens every day in the Patent Office, in Washington, that some inventor, after some years of labor, with great sacrifice of money and time, applies for a patent and is then referred to some book which contains the same invention, made by another person many years before.

The enterprising young people should be taught that, before they undertake any new project, the preliminary step should be to find out what the world knows about it. It is not necessary that young people should be instructed in the contents of these valuable reference books, but they should be made to remember that there are such books, what their value is, and how important it is to consult them.

THE RESEARCH CLUB AND TAXATION.

If the members of the Research Club wish to deserve well of their country, they can surely do so, by carefully studying the literature of taxation, for the next two months, and when the subject of income taxation is discussed, they may be able to present a well digested scheme for its use in legislation, which will commend itself to those who make laws.

The subject is somewhat confusing, but a close and conscientious study of it, with the prime object of finally arriving at some wise legislation on the subject, will clear up much of the obscurity about it. We would like to say to those young men: "here is a chance to discharge your highest duties as citizens. The study of it will bring you close to some of the perplexing questions in government. Few, if any, of the older men in the community are familiar with the subject. Probably none of the members of the coming Legislative body could pass an examination in the principles of economic taxation. The

members of the Cabinet have little time to master the subject. At the same time, these men must make laws on this important subject, and they are liable to error, just as the last Legislature was in error, in enacting an income tax law. All of these men being busy men, carrying many business burdens, do not have the opportunity for study which you have. Much of the best legislation and constitution making in America has been done by vigorous, thoughtful, studious men, hardly older than yourselves. But do not start out with theories. Do not come at once to conclusions. Study the facts. The library has abundant literature on the subject. Read among other things, David Ames Wells' studies in taxation, in the Popular Science Monthly. Remember always that successful laws must meet with popular assent. That an excellent income tax law may be impracticable if it is not adapted to present conditions. That the 'single tax' project of Henry George is still above the heads of the people. That even absurd prejudices must be recognized. That you may make a draft of a tax law, which scholars and philosophers may approve of, but it must

in the end, meet the approval of men who prefer to escape taxation, and that one class in the community is quite willing to make another class pay the taxes. It, therefore you can furnish the Legislature with a draft of a well considered law, and with it, present good and practical reasons for it, you may do a great service to your country. Your opportunity is an uncommonly good one for doing valuable work. Aside from this consideration, it will be to every one of you a true education in statesmanship, and in a measure cure one of the great defects in democratic government, the necessity of self government, without the education or training in the way, and means of doing it well. And above all, come to no hasty conclusions, but when you have cautiously reached them and they are approved of by men of intelligence, who are willing to aid you, then as young citizens, make yourselves felt in the matter."

KANSAS.

The condition of the State of Kansas at the present time, gives one of the best illustration of the extremes in the evolution of American communities. Commencing as the "bleeding" State, and as the arena on which the first bloody conflict took place between the free and slave labor forces, before 1860, it developed with such rapidity that in one year 110,000 emigrants settled on its lands. It was desolated with droughts in 1869 and 1870, was prosperous in 1872, was afflicted with the grasshopper plague in 1875, became enormously prosperous in 1878, in 1886 was the field for a most extensive land boom, and the farmers, with reckless extravagance, borrowed Eastern money, for which they had no real use, and put their farms under mortgages amounting to over \$200,000,000. In 1888, the boom burst. Thousands of people abandoned their farms and left the State, the owners disappeared and the mortgages remained unpaid. In many sections it was a scene of desolation. In central and western Kansas, the people remaining were mainly those who could not get away, and during the last five years the misery, the want, the discouragements that prevailed have had no parallel in American history.

But out of this tragedy in evolution, good has come. The "dollar wheat" and the doubling up of the price of corn, has brought prosperity to the people, beyond expectation, and more than all, has given them hope and taught them a lesson, which this generation will not forget. They have learned that the community will not prosper under "booms," that if money is borrowed, it must be repaid, and that there is no royal road to wealth. The free silver policy is in abeyance. Dollar (gold) wheat, is quite enough. The banks cannot lend their deposits and the farmer sees that there is no use for free silver, when the coin on hand is more than enough.

If another year brings cheap wheat, the farmers will see that the want of the silver currency is not the real trouble; that there is something behind it, and he will then ask what is the real difficulty. When he does this, and others follow him, the economic conditions of the United States will be better understood.

Don't be persuaded into buying liniments without reputation or merit. Chamberlain's Pain Balm costs no more, and its merits have been proven by a test of many years. Such letters as the following, from L. G. Bagley, Hueneme, Cal., are constantly being received: "The best remedy for pain I have ever used is Chamberlain's Pain Balm, and I say so after having used it in my family for several years. It cures rheumatism, lame back, sprains and swellings. For sale by all druggists and dealers, Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

The oldest wooden building in the world is believed to be the church in Borgund, in Norway. It was built in the eleventh century, and has been protected by frequent coatings of pitch. It is built of pine, and in fantastic Romanesque design.

OF SPORT AFIELD

Geo. R. Carter's Address to Oahu Students.

For Clean and Wholesome Sports. Betting-Sound Advice Given on Athletics.

will be heard on Saturday. One of the most important cases on the calendar, that involving the Sans Souci property, is postponed until the February term.

Hundreds Called.

Craigside, the valley residence of Theo. H. Davies, was thronged for several hours Saturday afternoon. The event was a farewell reception to Thos. Rain Walker and wife, who soon leave Hawaii for England. They have been in Honolulu many years and are extremely popular. The route to and from Craigside was crowded with vehicles from early in the afternoon till late in the evening. Mr. Davies entertained lavishly as usual, having taken every care in advance for the comfort of his guests. All society enjoyed the affair. There was dancing and music by the Government band.

Merit Talks

"Merit talks" the intrinsic value of Hood's Sarsaparilla. Merit in medicine means the power to cure. Hood's Sarsaparilla possesses actual and unequalled curative power and therefore it has true merit. When you buy Hood's Sarsaparilla, and take it according to directions, to purify your blood, or cure any of the many blood diseases, you are morally certain to receive benefit. The power to cure is there. You are not trying an experiment. It will make your blood pure, rich and nourishing, and thus drive out the germs of disease, strengthen the nerves and build up the whole system.

Severe Case of Dyspepsia

"I suffered from dyspepsia 20 years. I had a feeling as though there was a lump in my stomach. I did not dare to eat meat or warm bread, very few vegetables, for fear of the great distress food caused me. I experienced relief right after commencing to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. My appetite increased, I gained in general health and strength. I can eat almost anything now without discomfort. Although I had been an invalid for twenty years, I can truly say that I am better than for a long time. I never weighed so much in my life." MRS. EMILY F. BUMP, 45 Portland Street, Middleboro, Mass.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. Hood's Pills easy to buy, easy to take.

HOBSON DRUG COMPANY, Wholesale Agents.

"A WORD TO THE WISE," ETC.

SANTA CLAUS HEADQUARTERS.

AT THOS. G. THRUM'S

"UP-TOWN BOOK STORE"

Is replete with its usual fine assortment of HOLIDAY GOODS, selected with knowledge of the special tastes of many Christmas buyers. The fine display made on opening day is "the talk of the town," and the favorable impression followed by liberal selections, indicate that certain lines of Attractive Novelties may not suffice for the season's needs, since "first come are first served."

The array of DOLLS and Dolls' Sundries; TOYS, new and varied; GAMES and BLOCKS in variety; WAGONS, BARROWS, VELOCIPEDES, DOLL CARRIAGES and other wheel goods.

XMAS CARDS, CALENDARS and BOOKLETS; new and desirable.

BOOKS for children, young and old; Stylish Papeteries.

CREPE TISSUE PAPER, including the new "Dresden" patterns.

Rumpp's finest LEATHER GOODS in Purses, Card Cases, Belts and Bags, Dressing, Bicycle and Writing Cases, Blotters, Inkstands, Shaving Pads, Etc., with Sundry Novelties in Ryalline Baskets and Trays and Silk Cushions, Handkerchief Cases, Etc., for the Boudoir, together with new Office and Library Stationery Supplies faintly outlined this Season's Supply.

Wise buyers make early selections, thereby securing choice of stock and avoiding disappointment and the crowding rush at the last of the Season.

All orders entrusted to us are desired to be as explicit as possible, to which faithful attention will be given.

THOS. G. THRUM, STATIONER, ETC.

UNDER THE LENS**Proper Appreciation of the Photograph.**

Do Not Obliterate the Life Spot
Photography Develops Love
of Nature.

Webster's definition of the word portrait is, a graphic delineation of an individual, hence an exact likeness of a living being. But that word portrait is much abused. All people understand physiognomy more or less, but very few know it. We all criticise portraits and decide in our minds that a person looks intelligent or not. We often hear people say, when examining a photograph, "That's a clever looking man," "What a bright face that person has," and a dozen other similar expressions. Such remarks as these prove that we understand physiognomy, yet clever people with handsome faces will go to a photographer and have their portraits made without a particle of animation or expression.

Many people seem to think, the less the expression, the better the picture. They do not realize the fact that by taking out the modeling of the face they are handing down to posterity a picture that will be criticised and that it will be decided whether or not they



FRANK DAVEY.

are intelligent. That is why a negative should be softened and have all the delineation possible in it, unless the face is a wicked one, in which case by all means obliterate it. If the face is a good one and the photographer makes the subject look like a vacant imbecile in alabaster, he should be prosecuted for defamation of character.

Nothing is more beautiful than to see the lines that are caused by goodness. Study the face of a gambler or woman of the world. There you see a hard solid face with tight lips and cold eye, especially the gambler, whose main study is to hide his expression.

The smile of this type is mechanical, like the stereotyped smile of a city waiter. The cold calculating person smiles with his mouth. The good conscience smile is in the eyes. There is more to be read in the eyes than in all the other parts of the face put together. The life spot in the eye should never be tampered with, for that is the life of the face, continually changing, like the rays from a diamond. It shows the thoughts of the owner. Obliterate the little reflection of the eye, then the face becomes dead. How wanting in character are most of the photographic portraits, owing to the manipulation of the photographer (who by the way is sometimes called an artist). If he makes a picture of an ugly person or a commonplace scene, he is a photographer, if with decent lenses and a tolerable instrument a charming person, and a picturesque scene, he blossoms into an artist.

The portrait as a likeness was not improved. The daguerreotype made half a century ago is equal to any portrait taken now, and far superior to many. There is more modeling and character in them than in the pictures of today. The reason is that the daguerreotype was not ruined by the so-called art of "retouching," a branch in photography that obliterates nature's finest work. Retouching is indispensable but should be manipulated by an artist.

Photography has revolutionized almost every profession and trade. In considering what it has accomplished since its discovery, it is one of the greatest and most important discoveries of the present century. It has kept pace with steam and electricity, has taught us wonderful things, and has also shown us that nature is marvelous in her changes of light and forms. Before its discovery the artist who sat for hours and days watching the changes of tints and graduations of light and shadow, was the only authority upon composition. At present, almost any one who takes up the study may soon learn to tell how a picture should be balanced by rocks, trees of shadow;

that the foreground should be of proper strength and shadow and form to make a picture pleasing to the eye. The kodak has been an excellent teacher. After a person has taken a few pictures he begins to see details and form that probably he would not have noticed before. He makes comparisons with other students, and so gradually comes to admire nature as she should be admired. Daguerre, who invented photography in 1839, gave an exposure from seven to eight hours. Now we get pictures in less than one-hundredth part of a second, which shows that the eye is very slow in comparison with other things. The quick shutter and sensitive plate have shown that the horse in motion moves differently from what we were in the habit of seeing.

When the process became generally known, changes took place very rapidly. The fine art world felt it most. At that time most pictures were reproduced by engraving or lithography. These were brought to a standstill. Publishers countermanded their orders, and stopped the engraver when they found that photogravures could be made for about half the cost, and the public not know the difference. The result is that the engravers, not having much work, do not take apprentices, and the beautiful art is gradually dying out.

Nearly every branch of art is assisted by photography. The painter, if he be a landscape or portrait painter, can utilize a photograph of a piece of foliage or drapery. There is scarcely any process for illustrating periodicals, without the aid of photography. Fifty years ago a picture of any subject cost ten times more than 500 bound in good book form cost at the present time. It is astonishing the number of uses to which photography has been put, oftentimes with marvelous results. For instance, the principal protection that banks have in paying out money is the perforation of the amount of the check call for. It is very easy for the forger to raise the amount that is in writing, and not leave a noticeable trace to the eye; but it always leaves a slight yellow stain that may be so delicate that the microscope cannot detect it, and yet photography will register the delicate color.

A check was once brought to the writer which had been raised from \$38 to \$3,800. The experts were not sure how the change had been made. The check was enlarged by photography and it was shown that the forger had cut out the star before the amount, had filled the hole, had perforated two ciphers and another star so nicely and cleverly that the change was not detected under the microscope. The enlarged photograph showed the patch very plainly proving that the perforating is no longer a protection when in the hands of a skilled forger.

During the siege of Paris, the writer made photographs of newspapers which were reduced. Transparencies were made for the stereoptican. These were sent up by balloon and dropped into Paris. The Parisians put them into the lantern, enlarging them sufficiently to read. FRANK DAVEY.

A SMUGGLER PIG.

Captain McNeil's Porker Runs Afoot of the Customs.

The Chronicle of November 25 says: A pet pig came near involving Captain McNeil of the brig Wilder in trouble with the customs service to the extent of something like a fine of \$500.

When the Wilder arrived here three or four days ago from the Hawaiian Islands, laden with sugar, the customs officials, as is customary, sealed her hatches by extending tape across them and sealing the tape at the ends and in the middle. The Captain's pet pig, in roaming around the deck, came across these insignia of Uncle Sam's authority, and with true porcine contempt proceeded to eat both seals and tape. White at this interesting diversion he was discovered, and the horror at the result came near causing the pig to be run off the deck into the sea, as were his illustrious progenitors at Gadara. However, his youth and his feet saved him.

The matter was at once reported to the inspector on duty at the wharf, and later to the Surveyor and Collector of Customs. The fine for tampering with seals is \$500, and it has to be a clear case of accident or necessity that will stay the fine.

To Leave Thursday.

The Moana outgoing register so far is: The Frawley Company, "Uncle" Geo. Bromley, V. Knudsen, T. R. Walker, wife and daughter, Miss Gladys Huff, A. P. Brayton and daughter, R. H. Brown, C. S. Desky, Trilby Fowler, Miss M. F. Gray, P. V. Mohun, U. S. N., Mrs. Decker, Mrs. J. S. McGrew, Miss Grace Clark, A. T. Taylor, H. B. Stone, Mrs. A. M. Ellis, Mrs. Deming, Miss A. Deming, Miss Adelaide Deming, Miss Catherine Harrub, Mrs. F. W. Little, J. F. Johnson, Lieut. Viola Monroe, Lieut. Rose Cox, Miss L. Friberg, A. L. Leeland, H. A. Ensign, Miss Ensign, Mr. and Mrs. Williams.

From Welch & Co.

The following notes are from Welch & Co.'s letter per the Rio to Castle & Cooke: Centrifugals unchanged at 3-7-8. There were two sales—5,000 spot and 1,000 to arrive. Stock is fluctuating but the quotations are not low. Vessels arrived: Santiago, Dimond,

Wilder, Irwin and Martha Davis. Sallied: Rithet and Irmgard on the 20th and the Dimond to leave on the 30th.

Makaweli.

There was a strong representation of stock for an annual meeting held yesterday of the Makaweli plantation corporation. Mr. Baldwin was in town to attend. The same officers were elected again, with the exception of C. M. Cooke, who is absent and who was succeeded by his local personal representative, Mr. Fred Lowrey. There was quite a talk over the property and its prospects. Conservative figures fix the estimates for the 1897-8 crop at 14,000 tons. It may be 15,000. The first calculation will insure a dividend of 20 percent, as against but 5 last season.

OF WIDER STREETS**The Money to Be Applied is Not Very Much.**

Total Voted Was Small—Planning for Fort Status—Extension of Queen-Beretania Street.

Captain King, Minister of the Interior, spoke freely yesterday of street widening and road improvement projects. First he wondered how it had been figured out that there was available the sum of \$200,000 for the widening of Fort street.

In its appropriation measures, the last Legislature granted from the Loan Fund a total of \$45,000 for "road damages for all Islands." The only other money that could be applied in this direction at all was \$20,000 for the same purpose from the current funds of such realization as taxes and licenses.

There had never been a well defined plan for the widening of Fort till a petition was presented about the time the Love block was built. There could be no disregarding the petition, and such steps as were required to be taken by law were followed up without unnecessary delay. The end, for a variety of excellent reasons, is involved.

The second is the unreasonable spirit in which a request for a few feet of frontage is met with by some of the property holders. Still, considerable has been done.

Between King and Hotel consent has been obtained from proprietors on the Ewa side of Fort with the single exception of the Odd Fellows.

Overtures have been made in due season and it may be said that the transaction is "pending." The Waikiki side of Fort between King and Hotel has not been touched yet. The authorities aver they are doing the best that can be done and this statement can scarcely be denied or contradicted. The business is a thing of considerable magnitude. Exchanges have been made and money has been paid. There is very little, if any money left now.

On Fort between Hotel and Beretania there has been a settlement with quite a number of the owners. But to be dealt with yet there remains for one alone, the Catholic Mission. Their holding extends quite a distance on Fort street and is very valuable.

Mr. Irwin was very accommodating in the matter of the widening of Mililani street. He readily accepted a fair exchange for a strip of six feet on the Ewa side of the thoroughfare and the result is perhaps the best short street in the town. The Government took quite a piece off the Ewa side of the Judiciary building ground.

The construction of Vineyard street has been expensive. There has been no real great single item, but many claims have been settled with money and an enormous amount of labor has been used, to say nothing of material and its production.

Men who are making a study of the streets and roads of Honolulu want Fort widened above King and will make every effort to induce the next Legislature to furnish the means, in the interval continuing negotiations with property holders. It is frequently remarked as a great pity that Fort is so narrow between Merchant and King that in time its lack of width must harm it very much as a business avenue. Below it is much better, widening nicely to the Esplanade, after opening between Merchant and Queen.

Queen street is to be much improved without delay. Work is now in progress. Some frame buildings in front of the Honolulu Iron Works were sold yesterday and will be moved before the week is out. The street will be fixed up clear around to King and the new route along Nuuanu promised when the cholera was on will be completed at last.

Aside from plans for Fort street Captain King has a pet scheme for Beretania. He was almost afraid to talk of it, because advance talk on such plans has an effect on the size of claims. He desires to widen Beretania into a good street from Punchbowl to Nuuanu. The latter itself has not been forgotten.

Murder Suspect.

Kamalo, a native woman, is charged with the killing of the Chinese woman found murdered near Walluku last week. Robbery is supposed to have been the motive. A club and a piece of iron were used in the killing and the skull was perforated and badly smashed.

University Club.

The Executive Committee of the University Club met yesterday afternoon and decided to have the annual meeting for the election of officers on Thurs-

day, December 16, at 7:30 p. m., at "Overseas," the residence of S. M. Baldwin. It was voted to have the meeting social and informal, and to reserve the semi-annual banquet until the return of Prof. Alexander Agassiz from the South seas early next year, when it is hoped that he will be the guest of the club.

A Tenor Soloist.

Mr. Alfred Davies who arrived from the Coast in the S. S. Rio Janeiro is an expert engineer and machinist. He has just returned from Mexico and thought he would like to see the Islands and make his home here if possible. Mr. Davies is quite a musician and was at one time solo tenor singer in Grace Episcopal church, San Francisco. Next Sunday morning at the service of the Second Congregation of St. Andrew's Cathedral he will sing a tenor solo.

A Special Benefit.

An entertainment will be given at the Opera house on the 18th inst. for the benefit of the Strangers' Friend Society. The principal number will be a reading by Miss Cartwright, who was for four years, as a member of the faculty of the Washington State Normal school the teacher of elocution. A number of other society ladies will take part.

Off For Target Practice.

The latter part of this week the Bennington will steam away for target practice a few days. She will go off Lahaina, Maui. About the 20th the Flagship Baltimore will make the same trip for the same purpose.

After hearing some friends continually praising Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, Curtis Fleck, of Anaheim, California, purchased a bottle of it for his own use and is now as enthusiastic over its wonderful work as anyone can be. For sale by all druggists and dealers, Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

hanged at Oahu prison a week from today.

Koloa and Eleele mills start grinding today.

Congress convened at Washington yesterday.

Koloa and Eleele mills started grinding yesterday.

Senator H. P. Baldwin is over from Maui on a business trip.

Plantation supplies of all kinds can be had of Castle & Cooke, Ltd.

W. H. Rice and wife arrived from their Kauai home Sunday morning.

Noa, the Molokai murderer, is to be hanged at Oahu Prison next Monday.

Sixty bags of coffee were brought to this port by the S. S. Noeau last Saturday.

Among the visitors to the city from Hawaii is Col. John T. Baker, the land owner.

E. R. Hendry, who is traveling for Hall & Son, is home for a time from Maui and Hawaii.

Honolulu enthusiasts seemed to be glad that Berkeley was defeated by Stanford at football.

Thrum's Book Store and Santa Claus Headquarters will be open evenings until January 1st.

The "Rio" carried away about 100 Honolulu Chinese, all making pleasure trips to the mother country.

Senator Hocking and wife, who lately finished an extended tour abroad, have gone to their Maui home.

The next meeting of the "Cousins" will be with Dr. G. P. Andrews and family next Saturday evening.

With cottages going up in sets of from three to twenty, the demand for this class of rental property continues.

The President and Mrs. Dole, Attorney-General Smith and Marshal Brown are expected back on the Mauna Loa today.

Cyclomore's next meet will open January 22. Riders will be brought from the Coast by Mr. Desky, who leaves per Moana.

Capt. Wm. Bluhm, master of the American schooner W. H. Talbot, now at Kahului, is in this city to see sugar planters about charter.

Mr. A. Jackson, who has been connected with the Gazette Company for

some months, will soon leave for Hilo to accept a good position.

Dr. C. B. Cooper proposes to establish a sanitarium on Tantalus. He has had the plan in view for several years and lately acquired the property.

W. W. Goodale, after sitting in the cane and sugar convention and looking after varied Honolulu interests has returned to the plantation on Hawaii.

W. H. Hoogs, Inspector of imported live stock and birds was presented with a magnificent specimen of Golden Eagle by some friends on Saturday.

The Society of the American Revolution here has voted to amalgamate the entire organization and the separate Society of the American Revolution.

The condition of Mark Johnston is encouraging. The jaw fractures are beginning to knit. Mr. Johnston has had liquid food and that through a tube.

A collection of Hugo Fisher water colors just received from the New York studio of this celebrated artist, are now on exhibition and sale at King Bros'.

The November number of Hawaii's Young People, replete with good articles for school pupils, is out. Its late appearance is due to an accident to the press.

The household supply department of Castle & Cooke, Ltd., contains many useful articles suitable for the holidays, such as sewing machines, table cutlery, lamps, etc.

Mrs. J. B. Atherton and daughters will return by the Australia today. With them will come Miss Cora McDonald, lately of the faculty of the State University of Wyoming.

News has been received here of the death of the wife of Dr. G. A. Shelton, at Shelton, Conn. Dr. Shelton visited here several years ago and was well known to the Judds and others. The Hawaiian boys at College attended the funeral of Mrs. Shelton.

Mrs. J. T. Stacker and children have gone to Hilo to locate there with Mr. Stacker, editor of the Herald. Mrs. Stacker will be missed by a large circle of acquaintances, perhaps especially in church work, she having been a very active member of the Christian congregation.

DIED.

REEVES—In this city, December 5, 1897, Mrs. Chas. H. Reeves, a native of these Islands, aged 21 years.

Schilling's Best baking powder is concentrated activity.

Schilling's Best tea is concentrated delicacy.

A Schilling & Company
San Francisco 2003

OUR REPUTATION

For fine watch work is widespread; but we wish to impress the few who may not yet be in line, with the necessity of sending their watches when out of order to us directly; and not first allow every tinker to ruin the watch, after which, send it to us for proper repairs.

The Cost is always more to you, after such treatment; ever so much better to send it right down to us, for we allow nothing but perfect work to leave our workshop.

You will be surprised, too, how much cheaper it will be, and how much more satisfactory to you.

Watches are securely packed in wooden

ARE ALL TRAINED

Whole Life of Japanese Absorbed
in Training.

EFFECT OF NEW INDUSTRIES

Men Departing From Old Lines of Work—Gold Basis In Operation.

EDITOR P. C. A.—The Gaelic was detained at Yokohama two days beyond advertised date, having a very full passenger list as well as a very large cargo of freight. We took advantage of the delay to see more of Kobe, and of Japanese life in one of the modern sea port towns. Kobe has this advantage over the other ports, that it has been built up since it was declared an open port. The foreign factor in this is seen in its broad clean streets, and the modern phase of Japanese civilization in the large Government schools concentrated in one locality. It was a marvelous sight to see the thousands of children, marching with their teachers at the close of school into the streets, and the long lines breaking up when they had gone two or three blocks from the school. It was a strange sight to see so much military and gymnastic drill. The Japanese think they can make stronger fathers and mothers by training physiologically the children; and by training the boys in military tactics make soldiers that will cope victoriously with those of any other nation. It would seem as if the whole nation had been transformed into a samurai class, now that the old order of fighting men is abolished. The fighting element makes up a large part of Japanese history, which they consider quite as important as Jewish history. But the Jews have had a part to play in the development of humanity, while the Japanese have wrought out their own national development entirely separate from the rest of mankind till Commodore Perry brought them out from their seclusion into some acquaintanceship and connection with the rest of mankind. But they are foolish in thinking to put themselves at a bound into the front rank of the nations. The war with China has led them into many extravagances, none more absurd than the notion that they have in defeating the Chinese demonstrated their equality with the very vanguard of Western civilization.

They are undertaking great commercial enterprises with inadequate capital and insufficient training. They have always been a nation of debtors borrowing from one another and leaving the lender in the lurch. The building up of the new industries is calling laborers away from the old lines of industry, and deranging the labor market and the prices of food. Wages keep rising, provisions are dearer, and strikes of operatives are becoming frequent as well as riots because rice costs more and more each year. The popular opinion is that speculators are causing this rise in prices; but other causes that I have specified are the more probable factors. Coal, for instance, has doubled in price this last year in this place; in 1896, it was bought for four yen a ton, now it costs eight. If constant rise in price is a sure index of prosperity, then Japan must be on the highroad of national prosperity; but other elements than market values must be reckoned in determining the true welfare of a community.

A Marine Exhibition was in progress in Kobe, and I was glad to have the opportunity to visit it. Fishing implements were shown in one small shed not all surely that are in use. Two sampans constitute the whole exhibit of boats. One large building was devoted to a display of fishes and shells, but Professor Brigham's ideas of scientific and tasteful arrangement, so conspicuous in the B. P. Bishop Museum, would have been horrified at the hodge podge collection, which in preparation and display showed an attempt at scientific exactness and order, but it was an attempt, not an achievement. In connection with this is the Aquarium with 36 tanks, and a much larger number of different species of fishes, displayed as in the U. S. Exhibit at the Columbian Exposition in Chicago. Admittance was only 4 sen; catalogues, 2 sen. One of the Government Girls' schools was being led through the building by the teachers, but the scholars could not have learned anything of value from the hurried march past the cases.

The gold basis of currency valuation has just gone into operation and as usual the banks are taking advantage of the situation to turn an honest penny to their own advantage. Debtors who borrowed Mexican dollars worth 22½ pence, now find their debts written in yen worth 24½ pence. It is pure patriotism of course that has dropped the dollar as the unit of currency value and established the yen. It would seem as if Japan had home difficulties enough to meet, without wishing herself in foreign complications.

I have not noticed any lepers during my travels in Japan. The number of the blind is quite large and also of children with scabby heads. I am told that near Kumamoto is a church much frequented by lepers who for some reason have great faith in the divinity, who is specially worshipped there. The American Episcopalians have established a leper

hospital there. They have two trained nurses and about 50 lepers in charge. But those who have tried a vagabond life don't easily submit to the rules and regulations of institutional life.

The Gaelic was to have left Kobe at 10 p.m., but we were on board at 3:30 p.m. to make all needful arrangements for baggage and staterooms. There are no wharves to which the steamers come up as in Honolulu, but passengers are transferred in steam launches. At Kobe the company's launch did not take baggage, so we were obliged to hire a sampan for this. It did not take long to see our baggage safely stored away; what we did not want in the hotel and our small parcels with ourselves in the room assigned us, almost the last one forward. The Gaelic was unusually full, and had not been all the way. The washout on the railroad had not been all repaired along the 67 miles that had been rendered unsafe by the flood and many people had come from Yokohama to Kobe by boat, who had expected to reach that part of their journey by rail. The Gaelic is a staunch vessel, but with smaller and poorer accommodations than the Doric. Thanks to the purser we have been put into the most comfortable quarters on the vessel, and through the courtesy of the captain were called up in the early morning to see the beauties of the Island Sea.

We were passing through the Narrows, and the contour of the landscape was certainly changing with the progress of the vessel. It reminded me of the passage through the "Thousand Isles" on the St. Lawrence river, but these islands were not wooded to the water's edge. The hill sides seemed to be of clay, terraced, and green with rare or white with flowers. When we had passed the Narrows and come out into the open sea, we kept too far from the shore to make any close observations. But about 3 p.m., we approached the western entrance, the Shimonomaki Straits. As we neared the mouth there was a fleet of junks bound inward and bunched together. I counted 89 sail. It required slow and careful navigation to pass through them. Her anchors were all in readiness to let go, and every officer on duty. But as in "shooting the rapids" on the St. Lawrence, this spice of danger only added to the pleasurable excitement of the passage. Coming out of the Inland Sea, we turned up squarely to the right and sailed out into the open, past two islands peaked and jagged, that reminded me of similar islands off the coast of Scotland.

There was nothing of special interest as we passed along the coast, and we went below to sleep, to find ourselves on awakening in the harbor of Nagasaki. It is one of the finest harbors in the world; so land-locked that from the ocean one can have no conception of its size or security. The city of Nagasaki is at the head of the bay. It is one of the open ports of Japan, and was years ago the port to which the Dutch were allowed to come.

But I saw no traces of their residence, while the many Russian signs on the shops indicated that we had come into the region of Russian "sphere of influence" in the East. Nagasaki is not growing in importance, as are Kobe and Yokohama. I doubt if the large brick hotel, which a stock company is building, will prove a profitable investment. We passed the U. S. S. Machias, a small gunboat, and were glad to see some indication of the resources and ability of the United States in this foreign port. Our manufacturers and our legislators are not yet awake to the importance of opening foreign markets for the products and manufactures that exceed all possible home consumption. With the extension of our commerce should go the expansion of the navy.

We found Nagasaki built on a narrow plain than Kobe at the foot of the hills at the head of the bay. We had but a short time on shore, only remaining while the vessel was coaling. We took on 700 tons, enough to carry us to Hongkong and back again. By four o'clock the full amount had been put on board. The open lighters filled with coal were moored each side of the vessel. As many rude platforms of three steps each were fastened with straw ropes on each side; and then gangs of women, girls and boys, passed up raw baskets, each with two shovelfuls of coal, as fast as they could be handed from one to another. These were emptied into tubs, weighed and emptied, and as the work went ceaselessly on, 1,800 tons are put aboard in 10 hours, faster than bucket and steam can do the work. It is rude and cheap, but the great number employed makes quick work. Straw baskets would seem a flimsy material to carry coal, but they did the work effectively. We find here and in Kobe straw ropes used as hemp for horse and oxen, and the whole outfit very rude and coarse, compared with Yokohama.

Nagasaki is headquarters for tortoise shell wares, combs, hair pins, fans, and ornaments of one kind and another. Some old Japanese articles of household or personal use are to be found elsewhere. I came across an old pad-lock of iron inlaid with silver and an old pistol of the same material, that are as quaint as anything I have seen.

EARTH TREMORS.

Three Shocks on the Island of Kahootawae.

MAUI, December 4.—During Friday, the 3d, three unusually heavy earthquake waves were felt on the Island of Kahootawae. Inasmuch as the Island of Hawaii is hidden in smoke, it is thought that these shocks were caused by extraordinary activity in Kilauea. No earth-tremors were felt on Maui.

On Wednesday, the 1st, the native jury was convened in the Lahaina court house, Hon. J. W. Kalua, pres-

ently called to Ulupakua to examine the body of a native man found drowned in a cistern situated at Kahahena, on the beach. The doctor decided that the man was taken with an apoplectic fit which caused him to fall into the cistern and lose his life by drowning. The deceased was the seventh husband of an old native woman, so it is stated.

It is rumored that the Spreckelsville boys are soon to organize a brass band under the leadership of J. Schulmester. There is also some talk of a grand ball to be given when the boys have learned to play a little music. It is stated that a vocal quartet is one of the attractions of the plantation village.

The Makawao awa license will be sold today at Makawao court house by Deputy Sheriff Kling. The upset price is \$100.

Senator A. Hocking and wife are expected in Makawao next week.

The running of expresses between Wailuku and Lahaina over the new road has been a frequent occurrence recently. Deputy Attorney-General Dole and Interpreter Doyle made the journey in a carriage on Thursday.

The Tabot, a schooner with a cargo of coal driven in Kahului from New castle last Sunday, November 28th.

The weather is cool, with frequent light Kona winds.

A FAMOUS FRAUD**Simonides, the Forger of Ancient Writings.****Successfully Duped Many Libraries—Discovered at Royal Berlin Academy.**

In the October number of *Cosmopolis*, Prof. Max Muller tells in a most interesting way, of some of the frauds of Simonides, the famous forger of Greek manuscripts. At one time or another many of the great libraries of Continental Europe have been duped by this clever man who manufactured "ancient writings" so successfully that even experts were often unable to detect flaws in them.

"Simonides—so called, not because he was a descendant of the poet Simonides but (with a long i) because his ancestor was one Simon, a Jew—addressed the librarian half in ancient Greek, half in modern English. He knew both equally well. His manners were most engaging. The librarian was equally polite, and began to examine some of the Greek MSS. 'These are of small value,' Simonides said, 'they are modern. What century would you assign to them?' The librarian assigned the thirteenth century to them, and Simonides fully agreed. He then went on producing MS. after MS., but claiming for none of them more than the tenth or ninth century. All went on most amicably, until he produced some fragments of an uncial Greek MS. The librarian opened his eyes wide, and, examining them very carefully, put some of them aside for further consideration. Becoming more and more confident, Simonides at last produced a real treasure. 'This,' he said, 'ought to repose nowhere but in the Bodleian Library. And what century would you assign to it, Mr. Librarian?' Simonides said with a smile and a respectful bow. Mr. Coxe turned over a few pages, and, looking very grave, tho never quite without his usual twinkle, 'The second half of the nineteenth century, sir,' he said, 'and now pack up your MSS. and Apage (Begone!).'

"Simonides did as he was told, and, with an injured expression, walked away. Next day he wrote a Greek letter to the librarian, bitterly complaining about the Apage, and offering some more MSS. for his inspection. But all was in vain; too much had been discovered about him in the meantime.

"He was certainly a most extraordinary man—a scholar who, if he had applied his ingenuity to editing instead of forging Greek MSS., might have held a very high position. His greatest achievement was, of course, the newly discovered Greek text of the history of ancient Egypt by Uranios. The man possessed a large quantity of later Greek MSS. It seems that in the Eastern monasteries, where he sold, he also acquired some Greek MSS., by what means we must not ask. He tried several of these MSS. with chemicals to see whether, as was the fashion during the Middle Ages, the parchment on which they were written had been used before, and the old writing scraped off in order to get writing material for some legends of Christian saints or other modern compositions. When that has been the case, chemical appliances bring out the old writing very clearly, and he knew that in this way some very old and valuable Greek texts had been recovered. In that case the old writing comes out generally in a dark blue and becomes quite legible as underlying the modern Greek text. As Simonides was not lucky enough to discover or recover an ancient Greek text,

or what is called a palimpsest MS., the thought struck him that he might manufacture such a treasure, which would have sold at a very high price. But even this did not satisfy his ambition.

He might have taken the text of the Gospels and written it between the lines of one of his modern Greek MSS., adding some startling readings. In that case detection would have seemed much more difficult. But he soared higher. He knew that a man of the name of Uranios had written a history of Egypt, which was lost. Simonides made up his mind to write himself in ancient Greek a history of Egypt such as he thought Uranios might have written. And, deep and clever as he was, he chose Bunsen's 'Egypt' and Lepsius' 'Chronology' as the authorities which he faithfully followed. After he had finished his Greek text, he wrote it in dark blue ink and in ancient uncial Greek letters between the letters of a Greek MS. of about 1200 A. D. Anybody who knows the smallness of the letters in such a MS. can appreciate the enormous labor it must have been to insert, as it were, beneath and between these minute lines of each letter the supposed earlier writings of Uranios, so that the blue ink should never encroach on the small but true Greek letters. One single mistake would have been fatal, and such is the knowledge which antiquaries now possess of the exact changes of Greek letters in every century that here, too, one single mistake in the outline of the old uncial letters would have betrayed the forger.

"When Simonides had finished his masterpiece, he boldly offered it to the highest tribunal, the Royal Berlin Academy. The best chemists of the time examined it microscopically, and could find no flaw. Lepsius, the great Egyptologist, went through the whole text, and declared that the book could not be a forgery, because no one except Uranios could have known the names of the ancient Egyptian kings and the right dates of the various dynasties, which were exactly such as he had settled them in his books. The thought that Simonides might have consulted these very books never entered anybody's mind. Great was the excitement in the camp of the Egyptologists, and, tho the price demanded by Simonides was shamefully extravagant, Bunsen persuaded the then King of Prussia, Frederick William IV., to pay it and to secure the treasure for Berlin. Dindorf, the famous Greek scholar, had been entrusted by Simonides with the editing of the text, and he had chosen the Clarendon Press at Oxford to publish the first specimen of it. In the meantime unfavorable reports of Simonides reached the German newspapers, and during a new examination of the MS. some irregularities were discovered by a very strong microscope where the blue ink had run across the letters of the modern Greek text. No doubt could them remain that the whole MS. was a forgery."

When Simonides put in his appearance at Oxford, Rev. Rev. H. O. Coxe, librarian of the Bodleian Library, had already been warned of the character of his "treasures." Professor of Muller tells of his failure at Oxford as follows:

"Simonides—so called, not because he was a descendant of the poet Simonides but (with a long i) because his ancestor was one Simon, a Jew—addressed the librarian half in ancient Greek, half in modern English. He knew both equally well. His manners were most engaging. The librarian was equally polite, and began to examine some of the Greek MSS. 'These are of small value,' Simonides said, 'they are modern. What century would you assign to them?' The librarian assigned the thirteenth century to them, and Simonides fully agreed. He then went on producing MS. after MS., but claiming for none of them more than the tenth or ninth century. All went on most amicably, until he produced some fragments of an uncial Greek MS. The librarian opened his eyes wide, and, examining them very carefully, put some of them aside for further consideration.

Becoming more and more confident, Simonides at last produced a real treasure. 'This,' he said, 'ought to repose nowhere but in the Bodleian Library. And what century would you assign to it, Mr. Librarian?' Simonides said with a smile and a respectful bow. Mr. Coxe turned over a few pages, and, looking very grave, tho never quite without his usual twinkle, 'The second half of the nineteenth century, sir,' he said, 'and now pack up your MSS. and Apage (Begone!).'

"Simonides did as he was told, and, with an injured expression, walked away. Next day he wrote a Greek letter to the librarian, bitterly complaining about the Apage, and offering some more MSS. for his inspection. But all was in vain; too much had been discovered about him in the meantime.

"He was certainly a most extraordinary man—a scholar who, if he had applied his ingenuity to editing instead of forging Greek MSS., might have held a very high position. His greatest achievement was, of course, the newly discovered Greek text of the history of ancient Egypt by Uranios. The man possessed a large quantity of later Greek MSS. It seems that in the Eastern monasteries, where he sold, he also acquired some Greek MSS., by what means we must not ask. He tried several of these MSS. with chemicals to see whether, as was the fashion during the Middle Ages, the parchment on which they were written had been used before, and the old writing scraped off in order to get writing material for some legends of Christian saints or other modern compositions. When that has been the case, chemical appliances bring out the old writing very clearly,

and he knew that in this way some very old and valuable Greek texts had been recovered. In that case the old writing comes out generally in a dark blue and becomes quite legible as underlying the modern Greek text. As Simonides was not lucky enough to discover or recover an ancient Greek text,

or what is called a palimpsest MS., the thought struck him that he might manufacture such a treasure, which would have sold at a very high price. But even this did not satisfy his ambition.

He might have taken the text of the Gospels and written it between the lines of one of his modern Greek MSS., adding some startling readings. In that case detection would have seemed much more difficult. But he soared higher. He knew that a man of the name of Uranios had written a history of Egypt, which was lost. Simonides made up his mind to write himself in ancient Greek a history of Egypt such as he thought Uranios might have written. And, deep and clever as he was, he chose Bunsen's 'Egypt' and Lepsius' 'Chronology' as the authorities which he faithfully followed. After he had finished his Greek text, he wrote it in dark blue ink and in ancient uncial Greek letters between the letters of a Greek MS. of about 1200 A. D. Anybody who knows the smallness of the letters in such a MS. can appreciate the enormous labor it must have been to insert, as it were, beneath and between these minute lines of each letter the supposed earlier writings of Uranios, so that the blue ink should never encroach on the small but true Greek letters. One single mistake would have been fatal, and such is the knowledge which antiquaries now possess of the exact changes of Greek letters in every century that here, too, one single mistake in the outline of the old uncial letters would have betrayed the forger.

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REPORT ON SUGAR

Investigations Made By
Royal Commission.

Why West Indies Are No Longer
Successful—Remedy
Proposed.

The condition of the sugar interests in the West Indies has been such as to occasion serious alarm to the British Government. The industry, which for many years was on a profitable basis, became so precarious that a Commission was appointed to investigate the conditions and, if possible, suggest some remedial course which could be pursued. The Commission has made an extensive investigation, and in concluding an exhaustive report, sums up the situation as follows:

The sugar industry in the West Indies is in danger of great reduction, which in some colonies may be equivalent or almost equivalent to extinction.

The depression of the industry is due to the competition of beet sugar produced under a system of bounties. It is also affected by high protective tariffs and by the competition of cane sugar, the production of which is specially encouraged by the Governments concerned. The causes of the depression may be described as permanent, inasmuch as they are largely due to the policy of foreign countries, and there is no indication that that policy is likely to be abandoned in the immediate future.

If the production of sugar is discontinued, or very largely reduced, there is no industry or industries that could completely replace it in such islands as Barbados, Antigua and St. Kitts, and be profitably carried on and supply employment for the laboring population.

In Jamaica, in Trinidad, in British Guiana, in St. Lucia, in St. Vincent and to some extent in Montserrat and Nevis, the sugar industry may in time be replaced by other industries, but only after the lapse of a considerable period and at the cost of much displacement of labor and consequent suffering. In Dominica the sugar industry is not at the present day of great importance.

We think it right to add that in all colonies where sugar can be completely, or very largely, replaced by other industries, the colonies in question will be in a much sounder position, both politically and economically, when they have ceased to depend wholly, or to a very great extent, upon the continued prosperity of a single industry.

The total or partial extinction of the sugar industry would, in most places, very seriously affect the condition of the laboring classes for the worse, and would largely reduce the revenue of the colonies. In some places the loss of revenue could be met to a limited degree in most of the colonies. Some of the colonies could not provide the necessary cost of administration, including the relief of distressed and necessitous persons, or of the support and repatriation (when necessary) of the East Indian immigrants, without subventions from the mother country. Jamaica, Trinidad, and Grenada may be expected to meet from their own resources the whole of the expenditure that is likely to fall on them.

The best immediate remedy for the state of things which we have shown to exist would be the abandonment of the bounty system by continental nations. This change would in all probability enable a large portion of the sugar cane cultivation to be carried on successfully, and would certainly reduce the rate at which it will diminish.

Looking, however, at what appears to be the great cheapening of the cost of production of beet sugar, and the fact that many countries appear to have singled out the sugar industry as one which ought to be artificially stimulated in various ways, it is not clear that, even if the bounties were abolished, another crisis of a similar character might not arise in the West Indies at a future day.

The special remedies or measures of relief we unanimously recommend are:

(1). The settlement of the laboring population on small plots of land as peasant proprietors.

(2). The establishment of minor agricultural industries, and the improvement of the system of cultivation, especially in the case of small proprietors.

(3). The improvement of the means of communication between the different islands.

(4). The encouragement of a trade in fruit with New York, and possibly, at a future time, with London.

(5). The grant of a loan from the Imperial exchequer for the establishment of central factories in Barbados.

day in and day out. I have become quite accustomed to it, but I wish the police or the church people or somebody would put a stop to it. You may well believe that the child is in pain. The crying comes from a little bit of a Chinese girl who is having her feet reduced and shaped, so as to be 'toney,' as her parents explain. There are a half a dozen of them going at once in this neighborhood sometimes."

A BROKEN JAW.

Serious Fractures Result From a Fall on a Ship.

Yesterday morning, while inspecting the British ship Iredale, Customs Inspector Mark Johnston, fell from between-decks into the hold. He struck on some railroad iron, breaking his jaw in two places and dislocating three fingers. The fall rendered him senseless and it was some little time before he regained consciousness and was able to make his way on deck. With the assistance of Commodore Hewitt, he was rowed to the Oceanic dock and a carriage procured which conveyed him to the office of Dr. Wayson. Chloroform was administered and with the assistance of Drs. Blake and McMillan, Dr. Wayson set the fractured bone. Mr. Johnston was soon after removed to his home on Likelihi street. An inopportune coughing fit necessitated the resetting of the fractured jaw. It is the opinion of the attending physician that the patient is seriously but not dangerously injured, and that he will not recover sufficiently to attend to his duties for six weeks or more.

Mark Johnston is very well known in Honolulu and has many friends. He came here in 1894, from San Jose and was first in the tailoring, then in the candy business. He was at one time a lieutenant in Company B, N. G. H.

PRAYER AT PUNAHOU.

Two Active Organizations Meet Every Week—Officers.

At Oahu College there is a Student's Y. M. C. A. and an organization for Girl's Prayer meetings. The present committee for the latter includes Florence Kelsey, Cornelia B. Hyde, Ethel D. Wolfe, Belle Dickey, Ethel M. Damon and May T. Kluegel.

These are the officers and committees of the Student's Y. M. C. A.:

President—Clarence H. Smith.
Vice-President—Harry A. Kluegel.
Secretary—W. Charles Ahook.
Treasurer—Ferdinand F. Hedemann.
Committee on Membership—Winfred H. Babbitt, Albert Waterhouse, Daniel M. Woodward, Abraham G. Kaulukou.

Committee on Prayer Meetings—Frank A. Hosmer, Charles S. Judd, Arthur B. Ingalls, Harold G. Dillingham, T. Seymour Hall.

Each society has a meeting at 12:50 p.m. every Friday. There is one program or selection of topics for the two, and cards for all of this school year have been published.

Rice For Mexico.

There are already many Japanese in Old Mexico and the stream of emigration promises to kept steady for some time. Some emigration companies have secured concessions from a couple of Mexican states and can offer really fine inducements to laborers and settlers. Of course the Japanese Government is deeply interested in this movement. It is being closely watched from Tokyo. Even Hawaii plays a part. Minister Shimamura is sending Island rice for planting to Mexico. The culture of this important cereal has been neglected in Mexico, but the Japanese will push the business to the front.

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(5). The grant of a loan from the Imperial exchequer for the establishment of central factories in Barbados.

Crying For Hours.

A gentleman in a shop on Nuuanu near Paauhi yesterday inquired about the constant crying of a child. "That's nothing," said the proprietor of the place. "I hear that almost constantly

in this neighborhood."

DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

Ayer's Pills, Mild but Effective.

A GENTL. FOR HAWAIIAN ISLANDS:

HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY Limited.

LIMITED.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE

ECZEMA**Most Torturing, Disfiguring,
Humiliating**

Of itching, burning, bleeding, scaly skin and scalp humours, is instantly relieved by a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP, and a single application of CUTICURA (ointment), the great skin cure, followed by a full dose of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, greatest of blood purifiers and humour cures.

Cuticura

REMEDIES speedily, permanently, and economically cure Eczema, when all else fails.

Sold throughout the world. British depot: F. NEWBERRY & SONS, London. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

Q. "How to Cure Every Skin and Blood Humour," post free.

BAD COMPLEXIONS Purified and Beautified by CUTICURA SOAP.

HOLLISTER & CO.
Tobacconists,
Cor. Fort & Merchant Sts.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A CHOICE
ASSORTMENT OF

Havana Cigars
FROM THE FACTORIES OF
La Intimidad,
La Espanola,
La Africana,
Henry Clay & Bock & Co.

G. N. WILCOX, President. J. F. HACKFELD, Vice President.
E. SUHR, Secretary and Treasurer. T. MAY, Auditor.

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Co.

POST OFFICE BOX 484—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 467.....

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**Artificial
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ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND:—

PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,

NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER,

SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist.

All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect.

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PACIFIC GUANO AND FERTILIZER COMPANY.

DR. W. AVERDAK, Manager.

ROBERT CATTON.

212 Queen Street, Honolulu.

AGENT FOR THE MIRLEES, WATSON & YARYAN CO., Ltd.

Sugar Machinery

WATSON, LAIDLAW & CO. Centrifugals and Cream Separators.

JOHN FOWLER & CO. (LEEDS), Ltd. Steam Ploughs and Portable Railway.

THE RISDON IRON WORKS General Engineering.

MARCUS MASON & CO., Coffee and Rice Machinery.

J. HARRISON CARTER. Disintegrators.

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FOR

Warm Weather!

While in San Francisco we made extensive purchases of new goods suitable for warm weather and we secured them at low prices. Some of these lines have already arrived and we are offering them at prices which should win your patronage to us if we have not already had it.

**Fancy Swiss,
Organdies**

AND

**Muslin Dress
Goods**

From 10 cents to 30 cents per yard. Never sold here before at less than 25 per cent. above this.

Equipoise Waists!

The only garment which keeps the form perfect and the health as nature ordained. These waists are now worn by many of the best dressed ladies of Honolulu.

Marseilles spreads, new design, from \$2.50 to \$12.

New linings for organdies just received.

B. F. Ehlers & Co.

FORT STREET



A Model Plant is not complete without Electric Power, thus dispensing with small engines.

Why not generate your power from one CENTRAL Station? One generator can furnish power to your Pump, Centrifugals, Elevators, Plows, Railways and Hoists; also, furnish light and power for a radius of 15 to 20 miles.

Electric Power being used, saves the labor of hauling coal in your field, also water, and does away with high-priced engineers, and only have one engine to look after in your mill.

Where water power is available it costs nothing to generate Electric Power.

THE HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC COMPANY is now ready to furnish Electric Plants and Generators of all descriptions at short notice, and also has on hand a large stock of Wire, Chandeliers and Electrical Goods.

All orders will be given prompt attention, and estimates furnished for Lighting and Power Plants; also, attention is given to House and Marine Wiring.

THEO. HOFFMAN, Manager.

**CONSOLIDATED
SODA WATER WORKS CO.**

(Limited.)
Eastlands, Cor. Fort and Allen Sts.

Hollister & Co.

AGENTS

O. HUSTACE.**Wholesale and Retail Grocer**

212 KING ST. TEL. 119

Family, Plantation and Ships Stores Supplied on Short Notice.

New goods by every steamer. Orders from the other Islands faithfully executed.

H. HACKFELD & CO.

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Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd.

AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE and MARINE

INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Co. Of London for FIRE & LIFE.

Established 1836.

Accumulated Funds, £3,975,000.

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Etna Fire Insurance Company OF HARTFORD.

North British & Mercantile Insurance Co.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1896, £12,064,532.

1-Authorized Capital.....

IS MUCH CHANGED

Extensive Repairs Were Made
to the Baltimore.

THE WORK OF TWO YEARS

Completely Re-arranged and Modernized—Bulkheads—Fire Main—Moved Boats Now a Model.

The Baltimore, says a writer at Valjeo, had been at Mare Island nearly two years when she left for Honolulu, having arrived at Mare Island from service on the Asiatic Station. She had encountered very severe weather on the trip across the Pacific, and was apparently in a bad way when she went out of commission at Mare Island in the early part of 1896.

The vessel had been continuously in commission for seven years, and nearly all the parts subject to wear and tear were used up. The boilers and engines were in fair shape, considering the use they had been put to, and the length of time they had been in service. The cruiser had received some repairs at Mare Island in 1892, and her machinery was then placed in good order.

The actual repairs began in July, 1896, and were kept going as fast as the money available would allow, the work on several other vessels taking precedence over that on the Baltimore.

The vessel was completely re-arranged and modernized as far as possible.

All the wooden ceiling in the ship was torn out, and the shell was sealed, cleaned and painted. The partitions between the officers' quarters were taken out and replaced by movable bulkheads, fastened with wooden buttons, so arranged that all the partitions in the ship can be taken down at five minutes' notice and either stowed away or thrown overboard if the vessel goes into action. This prevents all danger from flying splinters at such a time. In other parts of the vessel the wooden ceiling was replaced by cork paint. All the wood used in the new partitions were submitted to the fire proofing process.

While the vessel was in dock her hull was carefully cleaned and examined before being repainted. There was no sign of pitting or deterioration worthy of attention.

The drainage system and water supply pipes have been completely overhauled and remodeled. One important change was removing the fire main and placing it below the protective deck, out of danger from a shot should the vessel go into action. Another change was the installation of facilities to draw fresh water readily in any part of the vessel.

The ship's boats received all necessary attention in the Mare Island boat shop, which is equivalent to saying that they were placed in a condition that cannot be excelled. Besides re-

pairing all the boats and remodeling the cradles and boat gear, four new boats have been furnished. They include a 33-foot and a 28-foot steam cutter and two whaleboats.

The credit of the boat shop for first-class work has been upheld in these boats, which will certainly compare favorably with any in the Navy.

During the last cruise of the vessel,

on her return to the United States, the vessel encountered a terrible storm, and was for a time in great danger on account of her wooden hatches. These have been removed and high hatch combings of steel substituted in accordance with modern practice. The spar and berth decks were entirely re-

paired.

The ammunition rooms were re-

modeled and modernized in accordance with modern practice. At the same time the capacity of the rooms has been increased fifty per cent, thus increasing the fighting efficiency of the vessel.

The most important change in that

line was the installation of three elec-

tric ammunition hoists. These are lo-

cated in different parts of the vessel

and are capable of transporting am-

munition from the store rooms to the

deck in sixteen seconds. This is a vast

improvement over the old system, and

places the Baltimore in the front rank

of cruisers.

The voice tubes and wires from the

conning tower to the different parts of

the ship were placed within a steel

tube three inches in thickness, in order

to protect them from danger in time

of action, and to prevent communication

from the conning tower being cut off.

The ash chutes have been removed

from the outside of the hull and placed

on the inside, where they are cleaner

and better in every respect.

The gunbeds were all taken up and

replaced with mahogany as there was

no teak available for this purpose. The

authorities on Mare Island ordered the

teak fourteen months before the ship

was completed, but it did not come.

The guns were removed to the Ordnance Department, where they were

overhauled and the carriages and

working parts put in first class condi-

tion. In this point only is the Balti-

more in any wise deficient, as late

strides in naval armament have placed

her rifled guns behind the rapid firing

ones. Were the Baltimore equipped

with rapid firing guns she would equal

any vessel of her class in the world.

The captain engine of the vessel has

been overhauled and improved. The

galley has been rearranged and im-

proved. It is larger than previously

and the work of preparing meals for

the crew is made much easier and more

convenient.

Trolleys have been provided between

decks for transporting coal, and the

excessive work and time lost in carrying

coal will be saved hereafter.

The ventilating system has been

greatly improved and the engine rooms are much cooler and more comfortable. One of them is fitted with a steam blower and the other with an electric blower.

The forward ammunition rooms have been fitted with an air screen to avoid trouble in the magazines in case the coal in the adjacent bunkers gets on fire.

The crew space received very much attention, and the men's comfort has been looked out for as much as possible. The sick bay has been located in roomy quarters on the berth deck, having been removed from its inaccessible location aft. A bath tub and sanitary appliances have also been provided for the comfort of patients.

In other respects the comfort of the men forward has been provided for, and sanitary lockers, shower baths, wash rooms and other appliances for cleanliness and good health are in evidence throughout the vessel. Hygienic conditions obtain on every hand, and the vessel is in better shape than at any time in her existence.

The Steam Engineering Department received close attention from the mechanics on Mare Island, and the machinery of the big vessel is ready for any task that can be imposed upon it. The boilers have been retubed, the furnaces straightened out where they had bulged, and all of the connections patched where necessary. The engines were overhauled thoroughly, and a fault in one of the low pressure cylinders, which had caused an annoying thump since the vessel was first commissioned was removed. Everything was put in first class condition in the engineer's department, and the vessel will not require attention in that respect for some time.

Besides the usual canvas work and rigging the cruiser received much attention from the equipment department.

Her entire electric plant was renovated and improved. Her lighting system is now nearly perfect. She is the first large vessel fitted out in this respect since the plant for doing the work was installed.

The excellent work done on smaller vessels has been duplicated on this larger job and there is no fault to be found with it in any respect. Her search lights and electric signalling apparatus are as good as they can be, and reflect great credit on the mechanics employed, and the officials in charge of the work.

In regard to her utility as a cruiser the vessel is greatly improved, and her value to the government is greatly enhanced in every respect. With the single exception noted above—the absence of rapid fire guns—she is not excelled by any cruiser afloat, and even in that respect she is able to give an interesting account of herself should occasion arise.

Weather Forecast.

U. S. Branch Hydrographic Office, San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 26, 1897.

The following forecast of North Pacific weather during December has been issued by the Hydrographic Office, Washington, D. C.:

The trade wind limits may be expected to be found a little farther south than in November.

During December the northern part of the North Pacific ocean is subject to gales. These are due principally to either of the two classes of barometric depressions, one class originating in the west, moving to the eastward over the Japan sea and across the island of Hokkaido and the other class forming to the south of the 30th parallel and moving northward and tending to approach the average storm track for December shown upon the Pilot Chart.

The region of greatest frequency and intensity of these gales will probably lie north of the 35th parallel and reach across the entire ocean, but between Japan and longitude 160° E., it will extend as far southward as latitude 30° N. In the vicinity of the Philippine and Hawaiian Islands frequent squalls may be expected.

Typhoons are rare in December.

After crossing the line coming north, vessels bound for the west coast of America may expect rain and wind squalls in passing through the doldrums.

Occasional fog and heavy mist may be expected along the American coast during this month, though not sufficient to warrant its being shown on the chart.

W. S. HUGHES,
Lieutenant, U. S. N.

Notice to Ship Captains.

U. S. Branch Hydrographic Office, San Francisco, Cal.

By communicating with the Branch Hydrographic Office in San Francisco, captains of vessels who will co-operate with the Hydrographic Office by recording the meteorological observations suggested by the office, can have forwarded to them at any desired port and free of expense, the monthly pilot charts of the North Pacific Ocean and the latest information regarding the dangers to navigation in the waters which they frequent.

Mariners are requested to report to the office dangers discovered, or any other information which can be utilized for correcting charts or sailing directions, or in the publication of the pilot charts of the North Pacific.

W. S. HUGHES,
Lieutenant, United States Navy.

VESSELS LEAVING TODAY.

Stmr. W. G. Hall, Haglund, for Nau-

iliwai ports, at 10 a. m.

Am. bk. Amelia, Willer, for Puget Sound. In ballast.

Am. bk. S. C. Allen, Johnson, for San Francisco. In ballast.

Sunday, December 5.

P. M. S. S. Rio de Janeiro, for China and Japan.

Monday, December 6.

Stmr. Noeau, for Lahaina, at 10 a. m.

Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, for Oahu ports.

Stmr. Mokolii, Bennet, for Lahaina, Molokai and Lanai, at 5 p. m.

Stmr. James Makée, Tullet, for Kauai ports.

Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Thompson, for Lahaina, at 4 p. m.

Stmr. Kaena, Parker, for Waialua, ports.

Am. bn. Mohican, Saunders, for San Francisco.

PASSENGERS.

Arrivals.

Per stmr. Noeau, December 5—Mrs. H. Cleveland and 8 deck.

Per W. G. Hall, December 5—Miss Helen Bertleman, Brother Bertleman, Brother Philip and 6 deck.

From Nauiliwai ports, per stmr. W. G. Hall, December 5—W. H. Rice and wife, C. A. Graham, Miss L. Harrison, V. Knudsen, R. W. Hamilton, Capt. Spurgon, Miss M. S. Knudsen, R. Wallace, Ching Sov, M. S. Wishard, wife and child, S. Lesser, P. F. Hofer and wife, W. Marriet, J. P. Cooke and 42 deck.

From Maui ports, per stmr. Claudine, December 5—G. P. Wilder, W. E. Wall, 36 deck.

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